

§ 630.25

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§ 630.25 Civilian detention facilities.

(a) When necessary, civilian detention facilities may be used to temporarily detain absentees, deserters or escaped military prisoners. Contracts providing for payment of actual costs for detention may be made with state or county jails that have been approved by the Bureau of Prisons. U.S. Department of Justice information about approved facilities is available from the nearest U.S. Marshal's office.

(b) Contracts must contain standards of treatment of military prisoners per AR 190-47, The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), The Federal Acquisition Supplement (FAS), and the Army Procurement Procedure Supplement (APPS) govern these contracts.

§ 630.26 Costs of civilian detention facilities.

(a) Civilian authorities may be reimbursed according to contracts for temporary detention after military authorities have assumed custody. It does not authorize payment from the date further detention was requested. This does not authorize payment for subsistence and detention for the same period for which a reward was authorized. This does not preclude payment of reward or reimbursement for reasonable expenses for periods before delivery to military custody. Detained officers receiving basic allowance for substance (BAS) are charged the cost of substance.

(b) Costs incurred by the Army for detention under an Army contract are paid to the civilian facility. Any payment to the Army by another Armed Service must be by prior agreement between the commanders concerned.

Subpart F—Payment of Rewards and Reimbursements

§ 630.27 Rewards.

(a) Receipt of an authorized communication, oral or written (for example DD Form 553 and entry into the NCIC) from a military or Federal law enforcement official or agency, requesting cooperation in the apprehension or delivery to military control of an absentee or deserter wanted by the Armed Forces constitutes the basis for a reward.

(b) A reward can be paid to an eligible person or agency who apprehends and detains an absentee or deserter until military authorities assume control. The finance and accounting officer designated by the MACOM commander pays the claimant. If two or more eligible persons or agencies are entitled to a reward, the payee may divide the payment among the participants. Payment for an apprehension effected jointly by an eligible and ineligible person or agency may be claimed by the eligible person or agency. Ineligible persons may not share in payments.

(c) Payment of a reward to persons or agencies is authorized as indicated below:

(1) A reward for apprehension and detention of an absentee or deserter until military authorities assume custody.

(2) A reward for apprehension of an absentee or deserter and subsequent delivery to a military installation with facilities to receive and process absentees and deserters.

(d) The reward may not exceed the amount specified in the current defense appropriation account for—

(1) The apprehension and detention of absentees or deserters until military authorities take custody.

(2) The apprehension and delivery to military authorities of absentees or deserters.

(e) A reward or reimbursement for expenses is not authorized for an Armed Service member, Federal government employees, a lawyer on whose advice an absentee or deserter surrenders, or when payment would violate public policy.

§ 630.28 Reimbursement payments.

(a) Reimbursement payments to official agencies is authorized when—

(1) A reward has been offered.

(2) Reimbursement is requested in place of a reward.

(b) Reimbursement for reasonable and actual expenses may be made to more than one eligible person or agency. However, total reimbursement for the return of an absentee or deserter may not exceed the amount authorized for reward.

Department of the Army, DoD

§ 630.32

(c) Dual payment (reward and reimbursement) relating to one absentee or deserter is prohibited.

(d) Official transportation and personal services payment are not made for—

- (1) Transportation by official vehicle.
- (2) Personal services of the claimant.
- (3) Apprehension and detention not followed by return to military custody.

§ 630.29 Documentation.

(a) Payment of reward or reimbursement for expenses is documented by processing Standard Form 1034 (Public Voucher for Purchase and Services Other Than Personal). The following information must be provided on SF 1034 or supporting documents:

(1) Name, social security number, and last duty station (DD Form 553 or DD Form 616) of the absentee.

(2) Date, place of arrest, and place of return to military custody (DD Form 616).

(3) Signed statement by claimant that the agency qualifies for a reward under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

(4) Statement signed by military representative documenting either of the following:

(i) Delivery to a military installation with facilities to receive and process absentees and deserters.

(ii) Military custody assumed at a site other than a military installation or facility.

(5) Army forms provided to claimants to support payment request.

(b) When required, military pay vouchers are prepared for absentees and deserters per AR 37-104-3, paragraphs 80310, 80311, and 80313.

Subpart G—Surrender of Military Members to Civilian Law Enforcement Officials

§ 630.30 Overview.

(a) This chapter establishes provost marshal procedures and responsibilities for the surrender of soldiers to civilian law enforcement authorities. It is the policy of the Department of the Army to cooperate with civilian authorities unless the best interest of the Army will be prejudiced.

(b) Provost marshals assist in the delivery of a soldier to civilian authorities per this regulation and applicable personnel management regulations. AR 630-10, Chapter 7, provides personnel management policies and procedures on the surrender of soldiers to civilian authorities.

§ 630.31 CONUS.

(a) Generally, provost marshal activity is limited to ensuring that a military detainer is prepared and signed when surrendering a soldier to civilian law enforcement officials (see figure 630.1 of this part).

(b) There is no statutory authority for a commander to deliver a soldier to a bail bondsman or surety. The surety must coordinate with the installation Staff Judge Advocate and the Commander of the soldier prior to attempting to apprehend the soldier. To preserve peace and order on the installation, military police will accompany the surety to observe the surety taking custody of the soldier.

§ 630.32 Responsibilities.

(a) In foreign countries, the authority of U.S. military personnel to apprehend, detain and deliver U.S. personnel to civil authorities of foreign countries is governed by the provisions of international agreements, AR 27-50, and the laws of the host nation. The extent of the authority in a particular country is determined from directives published by the OCONUS MACOM Commander.

(b) Chief, DAMO-ODL—(1) Coordinates approved requests for surrender of the soldier with the civilian law enforcement agency or prosecuting attorney's office requesting surrender of the soldier. Transportation costs of the soldier from the point of debarkation are the responsibility of the requesting agency.

(2) Coordinates surrender of the soldier with the felony warrant or extradition division of the civilian law enforcement agency or Federal law enforcement agency at the point of debarkation.

(3) Contacts the CONUS installation provost marshal with area of responsibility for assistance in the surrender of the soldier.